

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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three months. The only deviation from this rule is in

the case of soldiers as above stated.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB. 4, 1865.

A RESULT OF THE WAR.

President Lincoln's post-office arrangements render the press subject to the same difficulty under which the War Department labors, namely a scarcity of mails.

The newspaper mails are very much given to "stragglings," and are often "absent without leave," but we are unable to bring them to Court Martial. About

the time of day (it is now 10 a.m.) we begin to ask

ourselves the question—shall we or shall we not have a court martial? We would take up a quarter of an hour, but the question is not to be had for the tossing up. So the question of the mail, like that of peace, must remain open question until the time comes. We may

have a man to do, but we will have it sometime.

We may not have peace just now, but too it is not

likely to come eventually, and at no distant day. Let us keep our courage. Thugs will yet come right, but we'll stand heart to a stony hill and we will

not be top'd.

12 o'clock noon.—We have a mail to-day. Perhaps we may accept this as a good omen. We find nothing of note to-day. There is no mail from the rebels.

The Richmond Sentinel, supposed to be in the confidence of the Administration, to a greater degree at least than any other paper in Richmond, questions the truth of the Enquirer's statement of the terms upon which Seward's recall has been extended by Blair.—After quoting this statement (published in yesterday's *Journal*), the *Sentinel* says that it is at a loss to know how far the *Enquirer* goes in its conclusions as to the terms of Seward's recall. It further says—“We consider it our duty to caution the public to beware of any statement of the danger as we call it, of ‘blowing up’ what it looks to us as a ‘bulletin.’” It may be assumed that, at a proper time, the *Journal* will bring it to be known, if it can be found, anything worth knowing. The great bulk of the country now is won, and to that bulk we add still others with renewed purpose and determination to achieve our independence. —*Journal*, 12 m.

On the 1st of January, I sat down to write this—It there may be in the room that Lincoln, being on the point of his return, will be able to patch up an accommodation with the Confederacy, or indeed in any way, we may be compelled to wait, as well as our rulers, had better pause. The rebels jumping at the thing too suddenly, and the pressure, the almost inevitable outbreak of the European war, could about have induced him to accept these propositions, if indeed he had not been told whether we reconstruct or enter into a general peace. He will, too, be made part of the grand war with England and France. He play. We hardly think that we can be easily deluded by making peace with Lincoln, and so far as we are concerned, they are far from being trusty.

He would indeed be simply pledging ourselves for the next war, if that, we think, is far from being probable. And we may rest assured that in that “next war,” or our brother’s of the Lincoln States, we will bear as much of the burden as possible upon ourselves and sacrifice her as much as possible in the West will hardly permit that.

SHERMAN’S FORCES are at last in South Carolina—They have too often threatened vengeance upon that State, and boasted of what they would do upon its fall to allow this announcement to be made without a mournful feeling of its significance. It is true, it would be difficult for them to exact the brutality already exhibited by Hunter, Sheridan, Butler, and, indeed, by Sherman himself in other fields, still their disposition must indeed be ferocious when even Sherman trembles for his effects and fears that he cannot restrain its manifestation.

May the Lord turn away or restrain or defeat this scourge!—*Daily Journal*, 2d.

We hear not even a rumor from below. All seems quiet enough, for the present. The commanders below probably await orders before undertaking any new movement, or perhaps they await the movements of Sherman in South Carolina. A few days will reveal the programme, and perhaps exhibit many changes in the “situation.”

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 63
We have had no inquiries for this somewhat celebrated order, which most readers appear either never to have seen, or having seen, to have forgotten. We append it. It is published in English, French and German:

André & Son’s General’s Office, Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS:
No. 63.

I, having been requested by the War Department that there are numbers of negroes, captured by article and friend, but the military and naval service of the United States, it is my duty to warn them, that those negroes who have given them a pretext for hostility, and that there are many inhabitants of the United States now retained in their service, against their will, who are desirous to avenge a slight wrong, and that they are known to me, that they are prevented from attacking such persons, by the difficulty they experience in securing their services, and that they are not fit for the service of the Confederacy.

It is my desire that all negroes, who are now retained in the service of the United States, shall be protected and supplied with means of subsistence, and that, if necessary, be forwarded to the most convenient points or the border, when their facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes.

By order,

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 21. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1865. NO. 20.

We ask no foreign guarantee. We “trust not for freedom to the French,” but we trust to the inevitable logic of events, which, if we are true to ourselves, is working out the desired consummation, though hardly, we think, through these peace commissioners now probably arrived at Washington City.

Very Much Like a War.—While we here are talking about peace commissioners, and allowing ourselves to dream of an early settlement, Seward is preaching to the *Christians* commissions of the North the overthrow, defeat, submission of the rebels, and Sherman is advancing with fire and sword into the heart of our sister State. And this is the result of the war.

We have tried to tell our people that they must receive the idea of peace coming from Lincoln at this time with great caution, say, with absolute suspicion; otherwise, they would be forced to their doom right away. We think it would be hard for the toss up, so the question is not to be had for the tossing up. So the question of the mail, like that of peace, must remain open question until the time comes. We may have a mail to-day, but we will have it sometime.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON N. C., THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1865.

THE RETURN OF OUR COMMISSIONERS.—FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

It will be seen that our commissioners returned last Saturday night from Fortress Monroe, after having had an interview with Lincoln and Seward.

As our readers are aware, we were never sanguine of any results likely to follow this attempt at negotiation, and therefore are not disappointed at its failure; still we hoped that something might come of it—that some peace might be let in, but apparently not a gleam has been ushered us.

If any of our readers have allowed themselves to be deceived by false hopes, they cannot hold us responsible as parties to their deception, for we have done all we could to guard them against it.

Well, negotiation has been fairly tried, and we see how it has resulted. If our people are deserving of freedom they will all now move together to work it out. If they are the people we take them for they will rise up stronger and more determined than ever. Instead of yielding to despondency they will take fresh courage, summon up fresh resolution, and our word for it all will still come out right before the year is over, and no thanks to Lincoln. The causes are in operation that will work this out.

Remember this:—Hereafter the shirkers for negotiation, peace, etc., are simply accomplices of peace on Lincoln's terms, and there are now pronounced to be submission, abolition, confiscation, subjugation and degradation. They now know what negotiation with Lincoln means, and cannot say that it has not been fairly tried—fairly tried—and under auspices supposed to be favorable.

There is but one thing for it now, firmness and constancy. Nothing else will win—but these will. The peace they offer is that we surrender at discretion—their discription is that we keep them we already have, how can we expect to keep others?

There must be a great laxity somewhere. Surely if the enemy can keep their bird invaders from deserting, we ought to be able to retain with our standards those colored soldiers who must feel that they are fighting to preserve all that is or ought to be dear to freedom.

The Confederate Congress ought to do one thing that it appears to have too often and too long neglected. It ought to see that the soldiers are promptly paid. Their pitance is little enough, in a consequence, but whatever it is, they want it, and ought to have it. It would encourage them by showing that the country is trying to do what it can for them. The neglect to pay the soldiers promptly has had a bad effect. We may fairly assume that some part, at least of the desertions which take place can be traced to that cause.

DEATH OF GENERAL J. H. WINDER.
We regret to learn that this distinguished officer died suddenly at Florence, South Carolina, on Monday night, the 6th instant, about the time when the carpet for this place. He was probably ravelling upon some public business. We have no particulars but are inclined to believe that the General died of appendicitis.

The deceased was a native of Maryland, and an officer of the old army. When the war broke out he promptly cast his fate with the South, and adhered to her fortunes with unabated zeal and fidelity up to the time of his sudden and lamented death.

FROM BELOW.

A contemporary remarks that France is richer in a material and military point of view, and poorer in a financial one than she has been perhaps during the present century. This may well be so. Her army is numerously splendidly equipped, highly disciplined, ably commanded and thoroughly devoted. Her navy is new, built on the best and most scientific principles, is well armed and well manned. Her voice in Europe is potent, but her recent glories have been costly and have brought no material compensation for the vast expense incurred in winning them. Algeria is an exception for itself instead of being a source of profit. The French yielded laurels, but nothing else, save debts, and though they can well afford Savoy and Nice to the Empress, did nothing to fill the treasury; its expenses had depleted, for Savoy and Nice are poor little countries.

Mexico, with its mineral riches, held out a glittering prospect to the ambition of the French ruler. It promised what his people wanted and longed for—wealth—Louis Napoleon put Maximilian on a sort of throne hatched up for him in that country, and by way of tribute for the expenses incurred in setting up his puppet, he is to receive certain provinces of Northern Mexico, notably Sonora, which said State of Sonora is an entity south of California, and is said to be rich in gold and silver. Sonora, however, is not the only territory that the French will claim, or in which French influence will predominate. These influences will come in contact with the United States, along the whole border boundary between that power and Mexico.

If opposition is made to his possession of Sonora he will have no excuse, of which he will not be slow to avail himself, of seizing upon California, and with Mexico and her ports for a base, he will find little difficulty in doing so. We really think that that grave, silent, inscrutable man already contemplates that seizure, and when perfectly ready will find his own time and his own occasion for doing so. He will know how to make the rupture that will give him the excuse, if not the justification, for his acts. Where there is a will there is a way.

We think these things look quite favorable for a rupture between Louis Napoleon and the Lincoln government. That rupture will neither be retarded nor accelerated by any considerations of our interests or wishes. The cold state "Nephew of his Uncle" will simply consider us as elements in his calculations for the promotion of his own plans. We need not care more for him. His plans and ours may coincide, and we think they will. A fresh antagonist to the United States cannot but relieve us from some of the pressure under which we now labor. Our independence or antagonism to the United States cannot but be favorable to Louis Napoleon's plans, by distracting the attention of the only power likely to oppose our works to their accomplishment.

One difficulty is removed out of our path. The clamor for peace, who based their opposition to the Confederate Government upon the ground that proper efforts had not been made to secure peace; that negotiations had not been tried, have now nothing to stand on—have no basis of action save submission—surrender at discretion. All keep the man at the South must hereafter be a unit. That is something—it is much.

THE ELECTION HELD IN THIS TOWN ON MONDAY FOR THE STATE MAGISTRATE, RESULTED IN THE SELECTION OF JOHN J. CONLEY, ESQ., PRESENT INCUMBENT. THE VOTE STOOD:

John J. Conley.....155
John C. Wood.....29

RATINGS.—It would really appear as though the windows of Heaven were opened and the waters "over the firmament permitted to pour down upon this sinful world." Those who have holes in their shoes will find out all about it without asking.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The wires are known to have ceased working between Branchville, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., on yesterday, and no communication with Augusta has been had since. It is feared Sherman reached the railroad near Branchville, yesterday. He was reported to be within a few miles of the road some ten miles West of Branchville on Sunday last.

ADJOURNED.—We learn that the Legislature of North Carolina adjourned on yesterday (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock, to meet again on the third Monday in May.

It turns out that Fort Fisher has been honored by a visit from the Lieutenant General of the Yankee army Grant we suppose wanted to see for himself the position of things, possibly with the view of obtaining some light on the Butler failure.

A Georgia paper contradicts the report recently given that the army of Tennessee, that Joe Brown had burned up two brigades of it, had kept them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

NORTH CAROLINA has been added by the Yankee War Department to Sherman's command.

SHRIMAN'S MOVEMENTS.
The line of the South Carolina Rail Road, at last account Monday evening, was still intact.

A dispatch dated New Orleans, Feb. 5th, 1865, says: "The enemy demonstrated upon the Little Shalakatchie for a distance of seven miles, but on discovering our batteries after skirmishing with us for some time, retreated, burning their wagons, and have ceased skirmishing. Our scouts report that the Federals have lower Three Roads than last night about twelve miles. They also report the enemy moving on the Mathews River and Orangeburg road, which crosses the Shalakatchie at Fort Beaufort."

A body of the enemy are reported moving on the Bedford's Bridge and Blackville road.

A later dispatch, dated near Springtown, via Midway, says: "The enemy, we are told, have moved out of the Shalakatchie, having crossed the river, and are moving on the Little Shalakatchie for a distance of seven miles, but on discovering our batteries after skirmishing with us for some time, retreated, burning their wagons, and have ceased skirmishing. Our scouts report that the Federals have lower Three Roads than last night about twelve miles. They also report the enemy moving on the Mathews River and Orangeburg road, which crosses the Shalakatchie at Fort Beaufort."

We learn that on yesterday afternoon, Mr. Young, of the Signal Corps, captured three Yankee soldiers at or within the Yankee lines near Smithville; they report negro troops landing at Fort Fisher.

The firing, of which the reports have been heard today, has been on our lines at Sugar Loaf, and from the enemy's fleet at sea. No demonstration made at Fort Anderson.

A report prevailed this forenoon that the enemy had struck the South Carolina railroad at Hamburg, and the railroad station West of Branchville. It may be so, but we have no confirmation of it.

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A later dispatch, dated near Springtown, via Midway, says: "The enemy, we are told, have moved out of the Shalakatchie, having crossed the river, and are moving on the Little Shalakatchie for a distance of seven miles, but on discovering our batteries after skirmishing with us for some time, retreated, burning their wagons, and have ceased skirmishing. Our scouts report that the Federals have lower Three Roads than last night about twelve miles. They also report the enemy moving on the Mathews River and Orangeburg road, which crosses the Shalakatchie at Fort Beaufort."

We learn that on yesterday afternoon, Mr. Young, of the Signal Corps, captured three Yankee soldiers at or within the Yankee lines near Smithville; they report negro troops landing at Fort Fisher.

No movement in our immediate front along the coast.

Char. Courier, 7th.

CAMP RHODES, VA.,
Jan 31st, 1865.

Messrs. Editors Journal:—

Will you allow me a short space in your valuable paper to state a few plain undeniable facts. I am not given to writing articles for newspapers, nor am I addicted to grubbing, but when I see things carried to such extremes, I can not let them pass by without comment. Much has been said about our noble, patriotic women of the South, and much more can still be said about one class of them, for the noble and patriotic spirit viried by them is this bloody and cruel war. But of this class it is not my province now to speak. It is of that class who have nothing else to do but travel up and down our worn-out railroads seeking pleasure and amusement and detaining many men to stand guard over them, and to keep from their presence the dirty, lousy soldier," as they are pleased to term him. I never write anything only what I know to be true, and not from report or hearsay, and I now write what came under my own observation. But will give only two or three instances of the treatment these ladies give to our Confederate soldiers. Last summer I was going home on wounded furlough and was grieved to see the small amount of sympathy and respect shown them by this class of ladies. Wounded men had to give up their seats and stand up in the aisle, or sit on the platforms for the accommodation of these travelling ladies, while several occupied one whole seat and their bandboxes and fowlers occupied another. At one station a woman and her maid got off, and the maid, who was a very good-looking girl, took the seats before he could produce a sympathetic feeling o'er the hearts of these dear creatures; and even I, with one leg nearly eaten off with gangrene, and hardy able to have transportation, was having to stand up in the aisle, and the maid, who was a very good-looking girl, took the seats before he could produce a sympathetic feeling o'er the hearts of these dear creatures; and even I, with one leg nearly eaten off with gangrene, and hardy able to have transportation, was having to stand up in the aisle, and the maid, who was a very good-looking girl, took the seats before he could produce a sympathetic feeling o'er the hearts of these dear creatures; and even I, with one leg nearly eaten off with gangrene, and hardy able to have transportation, was having to stand up in the aisle, and the maid, who was a very good-looking girl, took the seats before he could produce a sympathetic feeling o'er the hearts of these dear creatures; 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TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States or the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4th, 1863.

The Baltimore American, of the 30th ult., asserts positively that Lincoln authorized Blair to communicate his spring, etc., to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the states in rebellion, with or without Davis' authority, to treat of peace upon the basis of submission to the Union.

C. C. Jay, Jr., has arrived at a Confederate port.

Confederate General Northrop has not resigned, as reported.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4th, 1863.

In the Senate the negro question was further discussed for several hours without any result. The bill to establish a fund for the Confederate States was passed without opposition. The new flag was displayed from the Capitol tower. The only change is the substitution of a red bar for the black white field of the former composing the outer end. Nothing of interest was done in the House in open session.

LAW IN NORTHERN NEWS.—THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4th, 1863.

The New York Herald of the 3d inst. has been received by special Washington dispatch says—We have had a series of peace rumors to day, and it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain the facts of the statements, to arrive at the truth. The facts appear to be these: A delegation from Richmond was admitted within our lines yesterday, and today came down James river on an armament. They were stopped at Fortress Monroe, and were started for Annapolis at noon to meet them. The rebels believe that they will come to Washington at present, but that any negotiations or conference must be a statement of the difficulties will be conducted at Fortress Monroe by Seward, in behalf of the government. The one which is involved in a good deal of mystery.

Richmond, Feb. 4.—The Annapolis correspondent of the American announced this morning that the meeting of the commissioners will be conducted at Fortress Monroe on Grant's dispatch station to meet the rebel commissioners.

The Federal one of representatives has adopted the same resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, which is slavery within the United States. Slavery is now to have been held in various cities. The Maryland House of delegates has concurred in the amendment.

Two disastrous events occurred in Savannah on the 25th instant, destroying a large number of buildings. By midday ten blocks were burned. The third great battle of the war had been fought North, and a crowd of other events has been heralded with it.

It is recently been our lot to Fort Fisher. We are encamped at Fortress Monroe on Monday.

Anchored has been long by the military authorities of the city of the hospital from that date of the war, and the name of an men in the rebel military service.

The rebels have passed a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara.

Brasilia has come in boats with both Uruguay and Paraguay—their after State having, according to latest news, declared war against the Brazilians.

New York on the 1st inst.

NOTICE OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5th, 1863.

Our commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe on Friday. They had an interview with Lincoln and Seward, and were informed substantially that peace could only be obtained by unconditional submission to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that the slaves must be freed by the action of the Federal Congress in adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in the Confederate States.

It is understood that an official statement from the commissioners will be had before Congress to-morrow.

BIG ANXIETY IN NEW YORK.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5th, 1863.

The New York World, of the 31st ult., occupies a page with the proceedings and speeches of the Board of Supervisors, relative to the approaching draft in that city, the number having increased from forty-five thousand to over fifteen thousand. The supervisors intimated that another would be if the draft is enforced.

They said, "We consider the people of this city to be more than independent feelings, although we are well aware that they are entirely excited."

The draft takes place on the 13th. Another committee is sent to Washington to urge a reduction of the quota.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 5th, 1863.

The following was laid before Congress this forenoon:

Executive Order,

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

I recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with any confidential agents that might be sent me with a view to the restoration of peace.

I requested Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. J. A. Campbell to proceed through the lines to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as might despatch to represent him.

I have submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives my bill for the formation of the Committee of Safety, of which you are aware.

It is my desire that this committee be composed of three members, one from each of the three classes of the Confederacy.

Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendments to the Constitution which have been adopted by the Constitution.

It is my desire that an official statement from the commissioners will be had before Congress to-morrow.

THE STRONGHOLD OF THE CONFEDERACY.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1863.

To the President of the Confederate States:

Sir.—Under your letter of appointment of Commissioner of the 13th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th instant, on board steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we found President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States. It continued for several hours and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the Message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and mode of proceeding by which peace could be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to attain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done; and for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separated; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present agreed, would be granted or allowed, without a satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; that whatever circumstances may follow from the re-establishment of that authority, it must be accepted and that while Richmond a few days since, Gen. Lee remarked to a friend that "he saw and appreciated the difficulties surrounding us, but he was hopeful and confident—that my compromise now would prove but a truce or an armistice, and would be a manly shrinking from present duties, and entailing upon our children what we should meet and overcome."

The letter adds: "This is sublime, true, and with my unshaken confidence, God, I trust, General Lee will be as another Gideon, and that the sword of the Lord will be in his hands for our deliverance."

THE STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

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THE COURSE OF VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6, 1863.

It is understood that Vice President Stephens will return to Georgia in a few days to canvass the State for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He says the only hope now left for the whole South is in their strong arms and stout hearts.

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RICHMOND, Feb. 6, 1863.

It is understood that Vice President Stephens will return to Georgia in a few days to canvass the State for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He says the only hope now left for the whole South is in their strong arms and stout hearts.

THE COURSE OF VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1861.

FROM BELOW.—Some heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon, and various surmises were indulged as to whence the reports proceeded.

On enquiry we learn that they proceeded from two gunboats shelling Fort Anderson. We further learn that no damage was done to the fort and that no casualties occurred among our men. Some reports say that one Monitor took part, but of this we have no certain information. The shelling took place about four o'clock. We think some thirty to forty very heavy reports were heard during the windows in town very perceptibly. We have heard of no other movements below.

P. S. We have since heard that there were six of our men wounded, two of them seriously. There were two fatalities in the fort, but neither came near enough to participate. The fort replied and put a shot through one of the gun boats, compelling her to haul off.

The general impression has been that Sherman's army would sweep up upon South Carolina—such have been the threats made by that army, and such may possibly be his course. We trust not, but we see little ground for any assurance that it will not be.

We weak kneed people in North Carolina are ready to yield passive submission, or at least non-resistance to the issue of his march through North Carolina, in the event of his attempting a march through this State. They think that they will thus be enabled to escape any of the full rings denounced against South Carolina, or other States—they think that it is the policy of the interdictary army that he would be compelled to do what he was willing to do, to be led on to the field of battle, and that the Government would undertake to supply him with money and men to fight his battles.

Those excluded from the march will be more ready for further deeds of the same or a worse character in North Carolina. We ought not to be deceived. If there be a way to keep back the tide of invasion, that way should be tried for its trial and success rests only real hope of safety.

OUR COMPATRIOTS.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 31st, gives the following sketch of the three gentlemen who have gone to Washington City to confer with the U. S. authorities on the subject of peace:

JOHN A. CAMFIELD.

J. H. American General, son of Duncan G. Campbell, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1811. He graduated at the University of Athens in an early year. He afterwards entered as a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, completing three years at that institution.

The decease of his father induced him to resign his commission and return to his native state, with the view of pursuing the profession of law.

He continued to practice in this profession in North Carolina, while residing there in a retired life.

In 1857 he removed to Mobile, and continued with the great estates he practiced law, and also a thriving political office which forced upon him. In 1858, the last year of the administration of President Pierce, he was appointed associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He died in Mobile, January 1, 1861.

He was buried in the cemetery of his native state.

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